श्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा) : (क) रोजगार कार्यालयों की भूमिका अधिसूचित रिक्तियों के लिए उनमें पंजीकृत उम्मीदवारों को प्रायोजित करने तक सीमित है ।

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1990 की स्थिति के अनुसार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर पर शिक्षित बेरोजगारों, यह अनिवार्य नहीं है कि वे सभी बेरोजगार हों, की संख्या (अद्यतन उपलब्ध) 211 लाख थी । रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा 1990 के दौरान 1.29 लाख शिक्षित नौकरी चाहने वालों को नौकरियों में लगाया गया था ।

(ग) से (ङ) आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में रोजगार पर विशेष बल दिया गया है । योजना में रोजगार सृजन की गति को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रापेक्षिक रूप से उच्च रोजगार सम्भाव्यता वाले सैक्टरों, सब-सैक्टरों तथा क्षेत्रों की तीव्रतर वृद्धि सहित आर्थिक विकास की उचित दर की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया गया है । भौगोलिक तथा फसल-वार विविधीकृत कृषीय विकास, बंजर भूमि तथा वानिकी का विकास, ग्रामीण गैर-फार्म क्षेत्र तथा ग्रामीण मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास, लघु तथा विकेन्द्रीकृत विनिर्माण की तीव्रतर वृद्धि तथा आवास का विस्तार योजना में परिकल्पित रोजगारोन्मुख विकास नीति के मूल तत्व हैं । परिकल्पित विभिन्न उपायों से शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को भी लाभ प्राप्त होने की आशा है ।

कोयला और इस्पात उद्योग में कार्यरत मजदूरों के लिए मजदूरी

3893. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस्पात और कोयला उद्योग में नियोजित मजदूरों के लिए मजदूरी की मौजूदा दरें क्या हैं; और

(ख) इन दरों का निर्धारण कब किया गया था और क्या हाल में इसमें कोई संशोधन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Seminar on International Labour

3894. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Seminar on International Labour Migration Statistics and Information Network was held by ARTEP (Asian Regional Team for Employment Promotion) of ILO at New Delhi, recently;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(c) what is the number of Indians went abroad in 1992 and likely to be sent abroad during 1993;

(d) what steps Government are taking for having common approach for deployment of workers abroad and also for checking illegal migration of workers; and

(e) whether statistical data are available in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (e) A Regional Seminar on International Labour Migration Statistics and Information Networking in Asia organised by the ARTEP, New Delhi, under the auspices of the UNDP/ILO Asian Regional Programme on International Labour Migration, with the broad aims of identifying gaps and weaknesses in the existing systems of information, evolving concrete recommendations for quick processing of information generation at the National level, and examining the possibilities of information networking within the region was held on 17-19 March, 1993, in New Delhi. Representatives from thirteen countries of Asia, viz, Bangladesh, People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam attended the Seminar. The participants included officials of the Ministries of Labour and Central Banks of the various governments, workers and employers organisations, NGOs, research institutions, resource per-

sons and the ILO. Papers on the following themes were presented in the Seminar :

I. International Labour Migration Statistics and Economic Analysis.

II. Review of Migration Statistics in Asia.

III. International Labour Migration Statistics.

IV. Migrant Remittances and the Informal Sector.

V. Role of NGOs in Information Networking.

VI. Projection of Middle East Demand for Labour.

The following broad recommendations emerged :—

(i) Data needs must be categorised as between those required in a continuous basis for basic policy purposes and those required on an adhoc basis which need not be collected regularly. The distinction must be made so as to enable correct prioritisation of data needs.

(ii) With regard to legal migrants, attempts may be made to implement the regulations of the Overseas Labour Administrations (OLAs) so as to compile data available with them in as detailed a manner as possible.

(iii) The possibilities of introducing an Exist Card type of system as in the Philippines, for the purposes of gathering data on such legal migrants may be explored.

(iv) Ways may be devised to collect information from private recruiting agencies.

(v) Data on core items collected by the OLAs may be made available to the regional Information Network.

(vi) Data on core items with the OLAs may also be made available generally, outside the network.

(vii) Data on items other than the core items which are necessary for broad policy purposes (e.g. pre-migration characteristics) may be collected through periodic surveys.

(viii) To make outflow and stock data more reliable, attempts should be made at the National and the International level to obtain information from immigration authorities of labour receiving countries.

(ix) International Labour Migration may be incorporated in the censuses and national sample surveys and the labour force surveys.

(x) For illegal or unrecorded migrant flows, information may be obtained through periodic surveys of returned migrants.

(xi) The data on occupation of migrants may be classified as far as possible on the 4 digit level using the ILO's International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO). Technical assistance may be sought by countries in order to bring about consonance between their classification systems and that of the ILO. For reporting to the regional network, *at least* a one digit level must be used.

(xii) Data on remittances through official channels may be made available by the Central Banks in a detailed and dis-agreegated manner.

(xiii) Estimates of unrecorded remittances may be made using surveys or other suitable estimation techniques.

(xiv) The regional network should assist member countries in the estimation of the likely labour demand and its composition in labour receiving countries.

2. During the year 1992, 4,16,784 persons were granted clearance by the offices of Protectors of Emigrants for overseas employment. The number of persons going abroad for employment is likely to increase during the year 1993.

3. The Emigration Act, 1983 and the rules framed thereunder are intended to regulate the emigration of Indian workers for overseas employment on contractual basis and to ensure welfare and safeguard the interest of workers. The emigration procedure has been further simplified to check illegal emigration.

4. The Ministry of Labour maintains the statistical data in respect of the workers who have sought emigration clearance.

उत्तर प्रदेश में श्रम न्यायालयों में लम्बित मामले

3895. **श्रीमती सत्या बहिन** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में विभिन्न श्रम न्यायालयों में श्रम संबंधी कुल कितने मामले लम्बित हैं;

(ख) सबसे पुराने मामलों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा ये कब से लम्बित हैं और उपर्युक्त मामलों को तेजी से निपटाये जाने में होने वाले विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इनमें फिरोजाबाद स्थित कांच उद्योग अथवा अन्य उद्योगों से संबंधित मामलों की संख्या कितनी है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में श्रम न्यायालयों तथा औद्योगिक अधिकरणों के पास 16001 औद्योगिक विवाद तथा 6291 आवेदन लम्बित पड़े थे जिनमें से 31-12-92 की स्थिति के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय कानपुर के पास 760 औद्योगिक विवाद एवं 1149 आवेदन लम्बित पड़े थे ।

(ख) और (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

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Unemployed Youth in Haryana and Delhi

3896. SHRI RAMJI LAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) what is the employment policy of the Government for the unemployed youths;

(b) what is the number of total unemployed youths in Haryana and Delhi registered in various Employment Exchanges;

(c) whether Government propose to provide unemployment allowance to these youths;

(d) if so, what is the necessary finance allocated for this purpose by the Government during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(e) what is the amount allocated to Haryana for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The policy of the Government is to provide 43 million additional employment opportunities during Eighth Plan period and achieve near full employment situation by 2002.

(b) The number of job-seekers, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, on the live registers of the employment exchanges in Haryana and Delhi as on 31-12-1992 was 6.54 lakhs and 9.06 lakhs respectively.

(c) While Government of Haryana is already providing unemployment allowance to unemployed youth with qualification of matric and above there is no such scheme in operation in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(d) and (e) There is no provision of funds made during Eighth Five Year Plan by the Central Government. However, Government of Haryana is running the scheme of providing unemployment allowance under their non-plan budget in which provision of 3.65 crore has been made for the year 1993-94.